

Reeth, Richmond, Yorks.

REETH.

August, 1946.

To the Members of the Reeth Rural District Council

OFFICIALS: M.O.H.

- Wm. Speirs, M.B. Ch.B.

Sanitary Inspector - J. V. Metcalfe, M.R.S.I.,
M.S.I.A.

Gentlemen,

The following is my report for the year 1945.

The statistics are based on an estimated population of 2,032 persons as compared to a population of 2,108 persons in 1944. The area of your district is 74,536 acres or 116 square miles. The density is therefore 17 persons to each square mile. The number of inhabited houses on 31st December, 1945 was 933 . A penny rate yields £30.13s. 4d. The rateable value is £8068.0s.0d. The chief industries are Agriculture and the Quarrying of Boulder Flint.

VITAL STATISTICS	Total	M.	F.	Rate per 1000 of population	Rate per 1000 total births	Rate per 1000 live births
Live Births	21	8	13	10.33	--	--
Legitimate	17	7	10	--	--	--
Illegitimate	4	1	3	--	--	--
Still Births						
Legitimate	--	--	--	--	--	--
Illegitimate	--	--	--	--	--	--
Deaths under one year						
Legitimate	1	1	--	--	--	--
Illegitimate	--	--	--	--	--	47.62
Deaths	34	19	15	16.72		

Deaths from puerperal causes Nil.

Deaths from Cancer 3


Deaths from Measles Nil.

Deaths from Whooping Cough Nil.

Deaths from Diarrhoea under two years Nil.

There are two Nursing Associations working in the district each employing one Nurse. Each Nurse has her C.M.B. Certificate. The Council subscribes to one of the Associations.

Laboratory Facilities. Throat Swabs, Sputa and Stools are sent to the North Riding Pathologist at Northallerton for examination. Of late years Infectious cases are sent to the Fever Hospital at Richmond. The Richmond fever van is utilised in all cases. A case of Meningitis was sent to the Darlington Fever Hospital during 1945. The Emergency Fever Hospital at Ellerton was closed in the Autumn of 1945.



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Ambulance Facilities

Accident and other urgent cases are removed to Hospital by the Red Cross Ambulance from Richmond. Subscribers to the Darlington Memorial Hospital are entitled to conveyance in one of the Ambulances of that Hospital.

There are no clinics or treatment centres.

There are no Hospitals in your District.

Deaths during 1945

The total number of deaths during 1945 was 34, consisting of 19 males and 15 females. Of these deaths 24 were over 70 years of age, 10 over 80 and one over 90 years of age. There were 2 deaths from suicide, both females. One infant died of birth injuries at one day.

There was an epidemic of Whooping Cough which commenced at Christmas 1944 and lasted until August 1945. There were more than 80 cases.

Summary of Deaths

	M.	F.
Respiratory Tuberculosis	1	
Cancer of Uterus etc.		2
Cancer of Stomach	1	
Apoplexy etc.	4	1
Heart Disease	5	3
Other Circulatory Diseases	1	2
Bronchitis		2
Ulcer of Stomach	1	
Nephritis	1	1
Birth Injuries	1	
Suicide		2
Other Diseases	4	2
Total	19	15

Notifications in 1945

	M.	F.	Sent to Hospital	Died
Typhoid	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	1	1	2	-
Whooping Cough	41	40	-	-
Diphtheria	-	1	1	-
Small pox	-	-	-	-
Measles	8	8	-	-
Pneumonia	7	1	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-
Opthalmia neo.	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	2	1	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-
Meningitis	1	-	1	-
Dysentery	1	-	-	-
Total	61	52	4	-

The great majority of children under 14 years of age have been immunised against diphtheria. The figure is possibly between 90% and 95% - immunised.

TUBERCULOSIS

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	RESPIRATORY		NON RESPIRATORY		RESPIRATORY		NON RESPIRATORY	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0								
1								
5			1					
15				1				
25		1						
35								
45								
55	1			1	1			
65 and over								
	1	1	1	2	1			

I remain, Gentlemen,
Respectfully yours,
W. C. Speirs.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S ANNUAL REPORT, 1945

1. WATER

Supplies to the various villages and hamlets in the District have on the whole been well maintained through-out the year. Exception must be made in the case of Healaugh and Keld, where, during dry periods a shortage of water is soon felt by the inhabitants, and is aggravated by the influx of summer visitors. At Marrick too, the supply is not sufficient to meet present day needs. In the case of Thwaite and Low Row new supplies are required in view of the proposed sewerage of these villages.

A survey of the District was carried out with a view of supplementing supplies where required and suitable springs were located at East Gill, for Keld and Thwaite, Barras End Level, for Healaugh and Low Row, and at Stelling, for Marrick. Unfortunately the distances involved in using these springs made the schemes a costly matter for the District, and a special meeting of the Council was held, to consider ways and means of providing these necessary supplies. The decision was taken to have the whole of the District surveyed as to water supply and sewerage needs and to submit proposals to the Ministry of Health, in order to rank for grant under the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Act 1944. To prepare the schemes it was also decided to obtain the services of a Consulting Engineer forthwith.

Farms in this District, other than those close to villages, obtain water from private sources, usually from small springs nearby. These, while meeting the domestic needs, are, in many cases insufficient for supplying the needs of cattle and milk cooling.

2. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Reeth, Grinton, Healaugh, Gunnerside, Muker, Keld and C.B. Terrace have sewers, and in each case sewage works are provided, comprising septic tank, filter bed and sludge pit. The sludge is disposed of by farmers, who spread it on the land. At Reeth the settling tanks have required frequent emptying so as to prevent conditions giving rise to a nuisance. The works at Keld, Healaugh and Grinton are not now working as satisfactorily as would be desired and need to be overhauled.

The villages of Fremington, Langthwaite, Arkletown, Low Row, Thwaite and Marrick have no proper sewerage schemes, and application to install modern sanitation to houses have had to be refused unless proper treatment was to be provided before the final discharge of the effluent. Even so, there is in existence a number of cases where sewage is being discharged without proper treatment into nearby streams or water courses. The sewerage of these villages will form part of the schemes to be submitted by the Council's Consulting Engineer.

3. CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

The conversion of privy middens and other dry closets to W.C.'s has been held up as a result of war conditions, but it is now hoped that this work will be speeded up as quickly as the supply of materials and labour will allow.

During the year four conversions to W.C's have been done, in two cases, septic tanks and filters provided.

4. RIVERS AND STREAMS

The River Swale is the natural means of drainage for a large part of the area, supplemented by various streams of scenic beauty which attract numerous visitors. Unfortunately, in close proximity to some of the villages the natural charm is marred and the water polluted by the dumping of household refuse, in spite of notice boards giving warning against this practice. The regular collection of household refuse would obviate this nuisance.

5. PUBLIC CLEANSING

The village of Reeth is the only place in the area where household refuse is collected, the collection being made once weekly by contract. In other cases tips are provided for the disposal of house refuse, but owing to their distance from the houses are little used.

6. SCHOOLS

The sanitary arrangements and water supplies to the schools in the area have been maintained during the year.

7. MILK SUPPLY

Routine inspections to farm premises were carried out during the year under the Milk and Dairies Acts and Orders, the main trouble being found in the lack of proper water supplies for cooling the milk and scouring out the byres.

8. MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

Owing to the centralisation of slaughtering, the two slaughter houses in the area have been closed down and the inspection of food has been confined to retail shops. Under the present system of rationing retailers are quick to report any food which is in the least suspicious. In the main, condemnation of food has been confined to tinned goods, although various other food in small quantities have had to be dealt with, such as butter, bacon and fish.

Adulteration, the North Riding County Council is the Authority for the administration of this part of the Food and Drugs Act.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE AREA

Bakehouses	18
Complaints investigated	25
Cowsheds and Dairies inspected	51
Foodshops inspected	24
Building alterations	12
Drains tested	8
Sewerage works (Council)	26
Water works (Council)	48
Private water supplies	12
Disinfections	6
Inspections in connection with the issue of Building Licences	63
General inspections	124

Inspection of Dwelling houses during the year:-

1.	(a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	38
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	79
2.	(a)	Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	Nil.
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	Nil.
3.		Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for habitation	Nil.
4.		Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for habitation	Nil.
5.		Remedy of defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices.	
		Number of dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers	6
6.		Action under Statutory Powers during the year:-	
	(a)	Proceedings under Sections 9,10, and 16, of the Housing Act, 1936.	
	1.	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil.
	2.	Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices	Nil.
	(a)	By owners	Nil.
	(b)	By local authority in default of owners	Nil.
	(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts.	
	1.	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	1
	2.	Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices	1
	(a)	By owners	Nil.
	(b)	By local authority in default of owners	1

- (c) Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.
 - 1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made Nil.
 - 2. Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders Nil.
- (d) Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.
 - 1. Number of separate Tenements or Under-ground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made Nil.
 - 2. Number of separate Tenements or Under-ground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined the Tenement or Room rendered fit Nil.
- 7. Housing Act, 1936. Part IV - Overcrowding
 - (a) 1. Number of dwelling houses overcrowded at the end of the year Nil.
 - 2. Number of families dwelling therein Nil.
 - 3. Number of persons dwelling therein Nil.
 - (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year. Nil.
 - (c) 1. Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year. Nil.
 - 2. Number of persons concerned in such cases. Nil.
 - (d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the local authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding Nil.
 - (e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider desirable to report. Nil.

